



Boosting Red Deer

--is more than merely "thinking" or "saying" good things about the town. Real, honest-to-goodness BOOSTING means that every citizen of Red Deer must carry out the following principles every day he lives here:

1. Assume his share of civic responsibilities and contribute his moral and material support to any movement toward good government. An efficient yet human civic administration is the backbone of a prosperous town.

2. Do his part in getting and keeping good churches and schools, for these institutions are the builders of progress for the coming generations.

3. Patronize home merchants and professional men, for they are mainly responsible for the comforts,

pleasures and opportunities that this community affords to its citizens.

4. Contribute his every effort toward keeping our streets and yards clean and attractive. An attractive town is good business, for a healthy atmosphere is one of the first requisites for drawing new citizens of the right sort.

5. Be generous in thought, word and deed to his neighbors and fellow citizens. Most of the happiness in life is gotten by doing for others and entering into the spirit of co-operation.

These are the principles that, when every person does his best toward actually carrying them out, will bring us all prosperity and happiness. We prosper only as those about us prosper, so--

Every loyal citizen of Red Deer is urged to become an active, working partner with us--let's do some REAL boosting for our town by MAKING IT BETTER IN EVERY WAY.

ARCHITECT

C. A. JULIAN-SHARMAN

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GROCERIES and FRUIT
RED DEER GROCERY CO., LTD.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S STORE

MRS. KATE MORRIS

THE STORY OF AN OLD FARM HOUSE

In the county of Sussex in England, not many miles from Brighton, there is an old farm house. It stands in a corner of "The World," that beautiful bit of rolling farmland with its flowers and hedges and winding lanes. It is a very old farm house. There cannot be many much older than this in England for a portion of the house dates from the reign of King John, away back at the beginning of the 13th century when Magna Charta was signed, while the remainder of the house dates from the days of Queen Elizabeth and the 16th century. The old house has seen many changes and passed through many hands in its long life. It is a big rambling place with quaint old corners about it and long, low corridors. It was much more than a mere farm house at one time for it was in the hands of one of the old religious orders who owned wide lands all round it, and in that period it was used as a small monastery, but with the Reformation it passed out of the hands of the old church and into private ownership. Part of it was, it is believed, destroyed at that time, which accounts for the addition made in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

At the close of the last war it was bought and occupied by an Englishman who had served in the Salonika army, had caught the malaria fever which few of that army escaped, and came home to recuperate in the country. He had means of his own and was not under any necessity of farming, but did so in a leisurely style with the help of divers hired hands. His family consisted of his wife and two little girls about the ages of six and eight, for whose education he had a governess living in the house. He had also two maid servants in the house.

After taking possession he made a thorough examination of the house from the antiquarian standpoint, and he discovered that in the course of various modern "improvements" done to the house, some very fine old oak panelling in several of the rooms had been covered with plaster.

Once brought in the workers, and had this stripped off and the old panelling again exposed. The effect was to improve the appearance of the house concerned immensely and to restore the look of old-worldliness about the house generally. While the workers were still in the house a trifling incident happened. One of the little girls, Sybil came to the governess during the afternoon, and said that she had seen a man coming down the front staircase. There were no stairways in the main entrance hall, the other from the kitchen. Mr. Blair was not at all the owner of the house, since it is perhaps undesirable to give his real name was out in the details at the time. Except for the workers there were no men in the house, and the workers were engaged on the drawing room at the time and had no occasion to go upstairs.

The governess, Miss Smith, assumed that one of them had gone upstairs, and she not naturally suspected that there might be something in the nature of theft involved. When, therefore, Mr. Blair came in for the afternoon tea, which his leisurely farm duties never prevented him from taking, Miss Smith told him that one of the workers had been upstairs. Blair was not given to unnecessary fuss. He was quite ready to tell him that he understood one of his men had been upstairs in the house, and that he was not at all necessary, he did not want the workers wandering about the house; he would like the foreman in charge of the men were given instructions accordingly. He also made a quick search upstairs to see if there were any traces of disturbance or if anything was missing, but found nothing wrong, and decided that the matter was of no importance. Before the men left for the day, however, the foreman came to him and told him that he had spotted a man who had been upstairs in the house during the day. Blair then sent for his little girl and asked her to say what the man was like whom she saw. She said she had not noticed him come. She herself had been upstairs, and there was something in this which needed serious investigation. It is to be remembered that these

incidents occurred at the close of the Great War, at a time when all over England, at all over Europe generally, the minds of men and women were in an abnormal state, when nerves were strained and the imagination was in a physical balance altered by the strain and the effects generally of the war. There were many men in that period, employed, restless, incapable of settling down to normal life, grown accustomed to living under conditions strange and violent. Others were in acute nervous condition, ready almost to believe anything, uncertain as to what old ideas were, and with new ones were to be credited.

Blair, in spite of his war experience, was in quite a sound mental condition, but he knew that others were not. He knew that it was just possible that in an old house like the one he had bought, there might exist secret rooms or passages, and that it was just possible that a man anxious to hide himself for some reason or other to avoid conscription for the war or for other reasons, might have found such secret places in the house and be making his way out again, or might be some intruder for mere purposes of robbery, who had so far not found or had tried to find anything worth taking. If there was no such explanation, then the two little girls must either have imagined what they saw, or have learned the story for some strange reason of their own. There have been cases known of quite young persons learning elaborate stories out of their imagination, giving them a wealth of convincing detail, and sticking to them through thick and thin, until it becomes a question whether they do or do not realize their imagination. Blair had seen the explanations satisfied the present circumstances entirely and Blair found that the two little girls were in his own mind whether or not there was something here that could not be explained by the ordinary laws of nature. Blair was not a man who was puzzled and could offer no explanation. Her one fear was that the servants should be told of the incident, and that the house was haunted and leave. To the mistress of a large house at that time, particularly in that period of mummification and other war work had completely unsettled most girls, and made domestic service thoroughly unpopular, the loss of her maids was one of the most serious tragedies that a housewife could have. Blair was not a man who was easily alarmed, but he was a sensible young woman and was not particularly alarmed at the story. She was not at all sure that she could not see an opportunity, open for any explanation, but could suggest none herself. She was in charge of children, she had told the two little girls fairy stories from time to time, and she was not at all sure as to ghosts in which she had a healthy disbelief.

The governess of the house did not disclose anything whatever in the nature of a secret passage or chamber of any kind, and she was not at all sure that she was not in some time nothing happened. The servants had either paid no attention to the incident or they had not. Then one afternoon both little girls came into the drawing room and told their mother that they had seen a man in the picture called "Frick" in the smoking room.

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He had gone round the turn in the stairs, and she had seen him when she herself reached that point. She could not say much about his dress or appearance, but she said he had a big coat on. This explanation did not help much to the governess, who was the most accurate of observers of incidents which do not really excite in the minds of the people. Blair was not a man who was easily alarmed, but he was a sensible young woman and was not particularly alarmed at the story. She was not at all sure that she could not see an opportunity, open for any explanation, but could suggest none herself. She was in charge of children, she had told the two little girls fairy stories from time to time, and she was not at all sure as to ghosts in which she had a healthy disbelief.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

THE SECRET OF Successful Baking

consists very largely of choosing a baking powder whose leavening qualities are uniformly reliable.

Magic Baking Powder is a baking powder that never lets you down. It is the reason why it is by far the most popular baking powder in Canada.

he came. He called out to her to know if she was in, but the door took to her face along the corridor turned in his own place that way and he saw coming slowly towards him the figure of the man in a monk's dress with the cow drawn over the head. There was nothing at all alarming about the figure or the face of the man. He looked a kindly, perfectly normal sort of person, and his face was not at all sinister. Blair had been looking at the man's face, and he seemed to relax at once, and he seemed to both his hands. The monk was a few yards from them when he reached the door, and he seemed to be one of the children of the house. Blair had been looking at the man's face, and he seemed to relax at once, and he seemed to both his hands. The monk was a few yards from them when he reached the door, and he seemed to be one of the children of the house.

CONDOR W. I.

A meeting of the Condor W. I. was held at the home of Mrs. Negard on May 21st, and despite the inclement weather, there were no ladies present. Owing to the absence of the President, Mrs. Frost, Mr. Eastman very ably filled the chair.

The minutes were read and approved of, and the meeting was then held. Resolutions and questions, sent by Mrs. Rogers, W. I. Prov. Sec. were discussed, and the Condor W. I. declared itself in favor of the following:

- (1) That the Bible should be taught in schools as part of English literature.
- (2) That any woman being Canadian born or of a British subject should have the right to vote individually irrespective of her husband's citizen ship.
- (3) That promotion from Grade VIII should be decided by a certain percentage of the term's work rather than on examinations.

It was moved by Mrs. Warden, and seconded by Mrs. Hewitt, that Condor W. I. should yield a picnic in the last week in June.

Motion to adjourn was then made by Mrs. Hewitt, and carried, whereupon a very delightful lunch was served by Mrs. Negard.

D. S. Hastie, Sec.-Treas.

the original founder of the Chautauqua Idea was John A. Vincent, who was born in 1832, in Northern Illinois. He was first a school teacher in the country district and attended farming as a hobby. He was eventually ordained as a Methodist minister. In early life he had a very strong religious faith and was a very successful preacher. He was a very successful preacher. He was a very successful preacher.

The Farmer Market

TODAY the subject of markets, marketing conditions, and general distributing methods is engaging the close attention of farmers, and in this connection the advice and assistance of his banker can be of invaluable help to every farm owner.

Sound advice must be founded upon knowledge, and knowledge comes only from study and experience. This is what the Imperial Bank offers you.

Call and discuss your problems with our local manager.

Capital and Reserve	\$14,500,000.00
Total Assets	\$115,619,838.00

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

RELEG HOWLAND, President. SIR JAMES WOODS, Vice-President.

A. E. PHIPPS, General Manager.

DAMAGED ENOUGH ALREADY

Lawyer (helping pedestrian up)—"Come with me, my man. You can get damages."

Footman (groggy)—"Hvens, man! I got all the damages I want. Got me some repairs."

BOTH WERE WRONG

Two English tourists and a Scot were fellow-passengers in a train going North. As the train drew up at a station one of the tourists popped his head out of the window and drawing a deep draught of fresh air, turned to his companion and exclaimed: "Isn't this salubrious?"

"Yes," replied his friend, "it is! It is exhilarating!"

"Na, na," chimed in the Scot, "ye're baith wrang—it's Bannockburn."

Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta

APPLICATION FOR BEER LICENSE

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends applying to the ALBERTA LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD for a license to sell beer from the glass or open bottle, for consumption in conformity with the provisions of the Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, and regulations thereunder, with respect to the following premises: Hopkins Hotel, situated on the North-west side of the 2nd Block 2, Plan 4142 A.S. of the Town of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dated at Lethbridge this 20th day of May, 1925.

DAVID ROBINSON, Applicant.

May 27, 4*.

TAX RECOVERY ACT

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF GOLDEN WEST, NO. 371

Notice is hereby given that if all arrears of taxes up to the end of 1924 in respect of any parcel of land within this municipality are not paid on or before the first day of July next, such land will be dealt with under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act, 1923, with a view to obtaining certificate of title in the name of the Municipality in respect of such parcel.

Sylvan Lake, May 23rd, 1925.

A. McKASKILL, Sec.-Treas. M. D. 371.

May 27, 3v.

The Groom's Gift to the Bride

GEORGE ANDERSON had the reputation of being a practical young man without much sentiment.

Consequently, when it transpired that the groom's gift to the bride was a Mutual Life Insurance policy on his own life for \$5,000, some of her friends laughed and said, "I told you so."

But Nellie didn't laugh. She looked at the policy and a mist came into her eyes. She knew that the sentiment George felt was deeper than that which is expressed by trinkets of gold, silver and precious stones.

"He has dedicated his life to me," she whispered. "What more could I ask?"

A policy in the Mutual Life of Canada is an asset which brings happiness and peace of mind. No young man who marries should neglect to establish an asset. Mutuality reduces the cost. Write to-day for the Mutual Book.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA Waterloo Ontario

C. A. McALLISTER, Dist. Manager
J. E. LINDSAY, Gen'l Agent
J. E. O'NEILL, Dist. Agent
Red Deer, Alta.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

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consists very largely of choosing a baking powder whose leavening qualities are uniformly reliable.

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After All There's Nothing To Equal Zam-Bu

FOR THE SKIN!

BAKERY GOODS

That Delight All

Look here, folks. Maybe you don't know it, but you're "missing out" on a treat. Last another day pass, give our Bread, Cakes, Pies, Pastry and a variety of other deliciously tasty oven products a trial. Their wholesome baked qualities will make you reach for a "second or third helping."

RED DEER BAKERY

T. WILTSHIRE, Proprietor

The News

RED DEER - ALBERTA

Published Every Wednesday Morning at the News Block, Gazette Ave., South

Subscription \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance.

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Legal advertising - 15c. and 10c. line
Readers - 10c. per line

PHONE 54.

H. G. SCOTT.

Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1925

"THE SOUND OF AN ABUNDANCE OF RAIN"

With the fine rains that have fallen in the last week the prospect of a good crop have been still more strengthened, and a feeling of increased cheerfulness and confidence is noticeable everywhere. In the United States the crop prospects are reported to be none too good, but a good Canadian crop ought to be of great value in the world's markets and our farmers should receive a good price.

We need all the encouragement that we can get just now in view of the difficult years we have had recently, which have naturally had a tendency to shake the belief in the soundness of this country as a producing area. Drought is the most sterilizing of all plagues that can befall a country. Without the life-giving moisture, nothing can thrive. It is not only in Western Canada that the threat of drought hangs heavy over an area which has been reckoned productive in the past. Africa, both north and south, has suffered from progressive desiccation, as also has Mesopotamia and the great parts of Western China. So far the problem of controlling climate and influencing rainfall can hardly be said to have been seriously studied at all, though such things as tree-planting have been tried with it, it is believed, good effects. It may be that science in the future will be able to do something in this direction. In view of the wonders of modern science it would be a mistake to label even such a thing as control of climate impossible. For the present, however, we must depend wholly on Nature or Providence for our rains and inasmuch as we have often experienced the dire lack of rain, it may now welcome them with feelings of sincere thankfulness.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

The Liberal Government of Mr. Dunning has won a decisive victory in Saskatchewan. Out of 51 seats over 60 have fallen to the Liberals, and the number of the combined Conservatives, Progressives and Independents will barely reach double figures. It is an emphatic verdict in favour of the government which has been in power for the last four years.

The real significance of the election seems to be that the people of Saskatchewan consider Mr. Dunning and his government reliable men. There were no great issues of principle at stake in the election. In that respect it resembled most provincial elections, in which the distinction between Liberal and Conservative has little or no meaning. The Progressives, or Farmers, have to a large extent withdrawn from the scene in Saskatchewan, and their poor showing is not surprising. Their strength probably went to help the Liberals for the most part.

The Conservatives of Saskatchewan seem to be of as little influence as those of Alberta. What is the lack of good local leadership, or the intolerable handicap of identification with high tariffs in Dominion politics, it is a little difficult to say. Probably both causes contributed to the defeat. So far as questions of principle go, Conservatives should not be unduly disturbed by the result. Mr. Dunning is a good man and makes a good premier for the province. In the absence of vital distinctions of policy, that is the main thing.

The result may have an effect on the date of the Dominion election. It may encourage Mr. Mackenzie King to bring the election on this year rather than next, and therefore the result ought to stir the Conservatives into action. At present there is little sign in the West at any rate of their being likely to challenge seriously either the Liberals or the Progressives, which is certainly a matter for regret.

"THE ATTACKS ON CANADA" MANIA

Every now and again some of the Canadian papers seem to be seized with a sort of madness in which they conceive that our country is being systematically slandered and abused in the press of Great Britain, and they ask angrily but apparently quite seriously whether there is a conspiracy on foot to drive Canada away from Great Britain, and they demand that these wicked attacks should instantly cease and hint that if they do not, the results will be most serious.

One of these spasms is now on, and papers which ought to know much better are giving way to it, and publishing articles which are silly in the extreme. Rarely do they give any instances of the so-called attacks on Canada in order that the public may really judge of them for themselves. They confine themselves to the

vaguest of statements, and at the same time declare that it is not criticism in itself that they complain of, it is "unfair criticism." It is in these vague statements that they encounter anything but unfair criticism. It is also unfortunate that they never seem to see the many favourable criticisms of Canada which appear in the British press. Yet it would be fairly safe to say that for one unfavourable criticism at least ten favourable, in fact, eulogistic criticisms appear there. If some unfortunate Britisher comes out to Canada and gets swindled here, as any stranger is liable to be swindled in any country in the world, and writes home to warn his friends against the particular brand of swindle he has suffered from, and the letter appears in a British paper, at once this is regarded as a gross calumny on Canada.

The fact is that there is no disposition whatever in Great Britain to attack Canada or malign her in any way. Canada is not perfect any more than other sections of this imperfect world. We get a great deal of praise at home or abroad in the British press, as witness the eulogies on the Canadian exhibits at Wembley, which to anyone from Canada itself seem going good ordinary exhibits. If we are going to swallow all the praise from the Mother Country, but refuse to tolerate anything whatever that is unfavourable in the way of comment; then we are merely proving ourselves to be at the stage of half-grown school boys. It is a pity that such articles should appear in the Canadian daily press, and that one can only hope that they are the product of men who know only their own country and as a result have never acquired anything approaching to a true perspective or a balanced judgment.

THE TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI

The news which came in at the end of last week of the disturbances in Shanghai has been a disturbing element, or on the other hand it may be exceedingly serious. Shanghai has been for many years an international port, nominally a part of China, but actually more or less completely controlled by foreign powers who trade with China. It has a great trade and a thoroughly bad reputation as the lurking place of evil characters of every description. In the utter chaos which has prevailed in China for the last few years, this so-called "international" city has been set up as a refuge for foreign controlled ports have been the only parts of China where life and property and trade were comparatively safe. It has been one of the strange features of the situation in China recently, namely, that complete anarchy has reigned over the country as a whole, the foreign trade conducted through these treaty ports has continued to grow in volume and value.

Lately there has been an agitation in China for the abolition of all foreign control and influence. The agitation had its origin at the close of the great war when President Wilson's hasty and unwise declaration of "self-determination for all" threw the undeveloped nations of the world into a ferment. China demanded that she should exercise "self-determination," which in practice meant that the only elements of stability in the country should be removed or weakened.

Still more lately yet another disturbing element has entered on the scene in the shape of Kaashan, the envoy of the Soviet Government of Russia, who from the day of his arrival in China has been making the task of mis-demeanor and stirring up hostility among the Chinese to all foreigners.

In a country in such a miserable condition as China, Bolshevism does have perhaps a favourable field for its operations. There is in the widespread hatred of Japan among the Chinese. These two currents of feeling seem to have been responsible for the outbreak of Chinese labourers and students against the Japanese in particular and foreigners in general in Shanghai, which resulted in some loss of life.

That could not in itself be very serious. Shanghai is on the sea which means that the Powers can land forces to maintain order easily and quickly. It is the report of Japanese action that is serious. If it is really true that China has intimated that if China cannot keep order in Shanghai, Japan will do so, a serious crisis may quickly arise. History has proved that the power which steps into another country to maintain order is not as a rule in a hurry to step out again, and Japan's ambition to control China and her resources is hardly deniable. What Russia and what will the United States say to the Japanese move? The United States took the lead in forcing Japan to withdraw her demands on China at the close of the great war, Russia has lately made an important agreement with Japan, and has been the cause of friction between them with respect to Manchuria.

The fact is that China is a huge prize of the most tempting character for any power possessing ambition and a very few of the world's great powers. There being at least three great powers vitally interested in that part of the world, Japan, Russia and the United States, any move by anyone of them which seems to indicate an intention to acquire privileged position in China must at once affect the others, while Great Britain and France also have very large interests in China. It has been realized ever since the

close of the war that the Far East is the region where international trouble most seriously threatens. It is for these reasons that the recent telegram from Shanghai may indicate the growth of a great crisis.

THE CITY AND THE WESTERN GENERAL

The arbitration proceedings before the Board of Public Utilities Commission were brought to a conclusion on Thursday last so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The 15th of June has been fixed as the day for the hearing of argument by counsel in Edmonton.

The following is a summary of the evidence given. Much of it was of a technical character which only experts can estimate at its true value. It has therefore been thought that it will be of interest to the public to give an estimate of the question if only the salient facts on both sides are given.

For the company's evidence was given, as mentioned in our last issue, by Mr. Adalbert Arthur Murphy, of Saskatoon, consulting engineer. Mr. Murphy put in a long detailed report and valuation of the plant and distribution system, based partly on his own investigation and partly on information derived from the report of Mr. Hill, made for the purpose of a technical character which only experts can estimate at its true value. It has therefore been thought that it will be of interest to the public to give an estimate of the question if only the salient facts on both sides are given.

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\$16,722.00, and \$7950.00 for the stockers, a total of \$24,672.00. The Board was to check these figures themselves.

A comparative summary of the figures given appears on the front page of this issue.

BOOK COLUMN

THE THREE HOSTAGES

By John Buchanan

"Seek where under midnight's star
Where the crops are hardly won
Where the sever casts his seed
In furrows of the fields of Eden."
Where the sacred cross
Spins the eer who cannot see."

This was the doggerel rhyme handed to Sir Richard Hannay as the only clue possessed by the authorities. Where was he to find the three hostages? He was to find them in the pages of "The Thirty-nine Steps," "Greenmantle" and "Mr. Standfast."

Mr. Buchanan's story is a masterpiece of the thriller. It is a story of a man who is taken to a secret place, and who is to be kept there for a long time. The story is told in a very simple and direct manner, and the reader is kept guessing as to what will happen next.

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LESLEVILLE

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FROM THE NEWS FILES

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These cases are all exceedingly and, pointing to boys who no doubt have much good in them, making a thoroughly bad start. They show the vital need for parents to make every effort from the outset to control and direct their children and not to treat lightly and indifferently acts of disobedience and revolt against authority. It is the small faults that lead to the serious ones and by ruining the boys' lives. A firm and at the same time a sympathetic and charitable check on the first wrong-doing will save a boy's character and much pain to his parents.

A full account was published of the funeral of King Edward VII. It included a picture of the German Kaiser, who rode beside King George in the funeral procession.

A heavy snowstorm fell in the first week of June.

The Gaetz Manufacturing Co. let the contract for their new factory.

Ten years ago Mr. Stuart Kidd, of Nordegg, and Miss Robina McKelvie were married.

The local casualty list in the great battle at Ypres was published.

A full account of the fighting at Langemarck in front of Ypres was published in "The News." It was written by Lieut. Col. P. A. Guthrie, O.C. 10th Battalion.

Three cases came before Magistrate Lawrence last week which were fortunately unusual in respect to the youth of the offenders.

Lorne Taylor, aged 19, was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, a loaded .32 revolver, and was fined \$5.00 and costs.

Milton Burley, aged 16, was charged with breaking into J. Fulton's house on 26th April, where he stole \$20.00. He was given one year's suspended sentence and it is understood he will be sent to a farm near Lacombe.

High Weatherly, aged 16, pleaded guilty to breaking into Peter Plamacy on 2nd June and stealing the contents of the tin. Entrance was effected by the coal chute from the street, and no clue was left by the boy when he left the store except his footprints close to a fence at the back of the store, where he stood before he entered the store. Nevertheless, Chief Streetfield, assisted by Constable

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CURTAIN MATERIAL in a very fine net, floral design, edged with lace edging; 50 inches wide. Special 79¢

It Pays to Pay Cash

The W. E. LORD CO. LTD. RED DEER, ALBERTA. Registered TRADE MARK No. 30760

CURTAIN MATERIAL in a fine Madras, spot design; 36 in. wide. Special 59¢

Men's Furnishings

MEN'S WEARING APPAREL FOR THE SUMMER SEASON



The store for better values.

Special values in Men's, Young Men's and Students' summer suits. A splendid assortment of good wearing Tweeds of English and Canadian makes.

Models that appeal to every man.

Priced from \$8.95 to \$35.00

TWEED RAINCOATS FOR MEN

Showing a splendid range of Men's Tweed Rubberized Coats, suitable for any season of the year. Neat patterns in brown and grey mixed Tweeds, rain-proof and wind-proof. Make an ideal spring and fall dress coat. All good models.

Priced from \$10.00 up

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS FOR THE SUMMER SEASON

Chambray Work Shirts in khaki, grey and blue; good full cut; well made; will wear and wash well. Sizes 14½ to 18.

Real special value at 95¢ each

MEN'S COTTON WORK SOCKS

Khaki Cotton Socks for every-day wear, strong and durable. Special, per pair 25¢
Merino Socks in fine or medium weight, soft and comfortable for every-day wear. Special Value, per pair 35¢

MEN'S COTTON DRESS HALF HOSE

Splendid wearing half hose in black or brown cotton, good fitting and splendid wearing hose. Real value at, per pair 25¢
5 pairs for \$1.00

MEN'S SILKOLINE DRESS HALF HOSE

Lovely silk finish in beautiful shades of brown, grey, tan, sand, black and white; sizes 10, 10½ and 11. Specially priced at 40¢ pair

SUMMER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN WHO TOIL

The working man needs good, strong, well made garments to stand the hard wear and tear. **Merino Underwear** is a splendid garment for this purpose. Medium weight, strong and durable. Specially priced at, per suit \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR FOR SUMMER

For the man who likes a very light weight garment, this Balbriggan underwear will appeal. Well made, light and cool; perfect fitting; short or long sleeves. Specially priced at, per suit \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$1.75

MEN'S BLACK BIB OVERALLS

Good Weight Black Denim Overalls with bib; full cut, seven pockets, Snag-proof brand; will stand good hard wear; sizes 32 to 44. Extra special value \$1.95 pair

CHILDREN'S PLAYALLS

Children's Playalls in navy, khaki and light blue, red and white trim; easily washed. Sizes 3 to 7 years. Save washing. Priced at 50¢ pair

BOYS' COVERALLS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Coveralls for boys are the ideal garments for the holiday season. Saves other clothes and saves in washing. Made from heavy khaki drill and blue denim; sizes 5 to 16 years. Priced from, per suit \$1.65 up

HALF-PRICE SALE OF

Rubber and Shower-Proof Raincoats

We have sixteen **LADIES' RAINCOATS** in Tweed, Fawn and Tan Parameta Cloth and Black Rubber that we are putting on at special prices. This is apt to be a rainy season, and a raincoat will last for years; besides, there are more times than on a rainy day that you can use one of these serviceable coats. Regularly priced from \$5.00 to \$35.00.

Three only, GIRLS' COATS in Brown Corduroy Velvet, Dark Tweed and Fawn to fit 10 and 12 years. Regularly priced \$4.95 and \$7.95, at HALF PRICE

Shoe Department

CHILDREN'S PATENT 1-STRAP SLIPPERS

Sizes 4 to 7½ \$1.50 Pair
Sizes 8 to 10½ \$1.95 Pair
Sizes 11 to 12 \$2.25 Pair



WOMEN'S BLACK KID OXFORDS

Regular \$5.50, at \$3.95 Pair

A neat, low-heel Oxford of fine black kid leather; medium toe last. Goodyear welt sewn soles. Sizes 3 to 6.

MAHOGANY CALF 1-STRAP SANDALETTES, \$3.95 Pair

A smart new model of soft tanned leather; neat cut out front and sides; new square toe in Goodyear welt sewn soles and low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7.

CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER SANDALS

Cool, comfortable and dressy for the summer wear; made of good quality soft patent leather with leather soles and low heels. Sizes 4 to 7½ \$1.50 Pair
Sizes 8 to 10½ \$1.75 Pair
Sizes 11 to 12 \$1.95 Pair



WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER 1-STRAP SANDALS, Special, \$2.49 Pair

A new shipment of these splendid quality sandals; soft patent leather uppers with neat cut and vamp; real oak tanned leather soles; low rubber leather heels counters. Sizes 2½ to 7; half sizes.



CLEARANCE OF WOMEN'S OXFORDS AND STRAP PUMPS at \$2.95 Pair

"Empress", "De Lyte" and other good makes are included in this clearance lot. They are broken lines from regular stock, and sold regularly up to \$8.50. Leathers are Patent, Kid and Calf, in black and brown; mostly all sizes, but not in every style.

WOMEN'S AND GROWING GIRLS' PATENT LEATHER SANDALS at \$2.49 Pair

Sandals of better quality, neat in appearance, boxed toe and leather heel counters, genuine oak tanned leather soles and low rubber heels; sizes 2½ to 7.

"SNO-WITE" CANVAS STRAP PUMPS AND OXFORDS FOR WOMEN, \$1.95 Pair

STYLISH PATENT STRAP PUMPS FOR WOMEN AND GROWING GIRLS at \$3.95 Pair

A very smart pump for those wanting one with medium full toe and medium low heels; neat cut at front in black suede; sizes 2½ to 7.

WOMEN'S BLACK SUEDE STRAP PUMPS, \$4.95 Pair

Very smart model of black suede with novelty 3-button cut-out strap, medium toe and Cuban heels; sizes 3 to 7.



"WILLIAMS" BROWN BOKIDE LEATHER WORK BOOTS \$3.75 pair

A light weight durable boot—very comfortable for hot weather wear; light weight leather soles and solid leather heels; full leather vamp and bicycle toe cap for extra wear; sizes 6 to 11.

"SLATER'S" BLACK KID OXFORDS FOR MEN

There is real comfort combined with smart appearance in a pair of these Black Kid Oxfords; have medium weight Goodyear welted soles, broad low heels with rubber lift. Sizes 6 to 11.

Millinery

CHARMING SUMMER MILLINERY MODES



Summer is here and white hats are the vogue, with white or colored trimming in the newest styles. Hats are inclined to be larger this season, and we have a good selection in Milan, Satin, Taffeta and Pineapple Straw. The prices are such that you can make a refreshing addition to your wardrobe within your means. Ranging in price from \$6.95 up

SPECIAL PRICES IN MILLINERY

Children's Hats in a large assortment of styles for children of all ages. Come in and see our range. Priced from 50¢ to \$1.95



Ladies' and Misses' Hats in pokes, off-the-face and large styles for sports and dress wear. You will be delighted with the very special values in this display of smart up-to-date millinery at \$2.95 to \$6.95

Groceries

B.C. PRESERVING FRUIT

B.C. Strawberries are now arriving daily, and the crop this year is very small. We would advise you to book your canning strawberries at once.

B.C. Strawberries, per case \$4.75
2 baskets for 45¢

Gooseberries are also ready for canning. **Pineapples**—The season is about over. We have some large size fruit at 35¢
3 for \$1.00

Raspberries will arrive in about two weeks. Crop reports are much more favorable for this fruit.

B.C. SUGAR

100 lb sacks \$8.25
50 lb sacks \$4.20
20 lb sacks \$1.70
10 lb sacks 85¢
Icing or Lump Sugar 2 lbs for 25¢

TEA AND COFFEE

Nabob or Blue Ribbon Tea 75¢ lb
3 lbs for \$2.15
Lanka Tea Special 65¢ lb
3 lbs for \$1.90
Green Tea, 1 lb packets 75¢
Our Special Blend Tea 75¢ lb
3 lbs for \$2.15
Our Household Blend Tea 70¢ lb
3 lbs for \$2.00
Nabob or Malkin's Coffee, 1 lb tin 70¢
Our Special Blend Coffee 50¢ lb
3 lbs for \$1.40
Our Early Breakfast Coffee 60¢ lb
3 lbs for \$1.70

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Sweet Biscuits (fig) 2 lbs for 25¢
Pure Cocoa 2 lbs for 25¢
Royal Crown White Naphtha Soap 17 bars for \$1.00
Canned Tomatoes 6 tins for \$1.00
Jelly Powder, McLaren's. 12 pkts. 90¢

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Oranges, per dozen 35¢, 50¢ and 70¢
Grape Fruit 2 for 25¢ and 15¢ each
Strawberries 2 baskets for 45¢
Rhubarb 4 lbs for 25¢
Bananas 2 lbs for 35¢
Hothouse Tomatoes 45¢ lb
Cucumbers 25¢
Leaf and Head Lettuce, Celery, Carrots, New Cabbage, Green Onions, Radish, etc.

Ready-to-Wear

NOVELTY DRESS VOILES for dainty, cool summer dresses; shades of navy and white, black and white, grey and navy, sand and green; 38 inch at 75¢

NOVELTY VOILE in nice quality; shades of Sunflower, grey or Chinese blue with design in contrasting color; 38 inch, at 48¢ yard



BEADORA VOILES in large variety of colors and designs; 38 in. wide, at 75¢ and 85¢ yard

SILK MIX CREPE in shades of orange, sunflower or sand; 38 in. wide, at \$1.15 yard

GINGHAMS in a large variety of colors and check patterns; 32 in. wide, at 25¢ and 30¢ yard

SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAM—Very fine quality and fast colors; large choice of patterns and designs; 32 in. wide, at 35¢ yard

PLAIN CHAMBRAYS in shades of reseda, rose, tan, blue, peach and Nile; 32 in. wide, at 30¢

WHITE NOVELTY CHECK MUSLIN for infants' and children's dresses.

27 inches wide, at 30¢ yard

36 inches wide, at 35¢ yard

WHITE MIDDY TWILL, fine quality; 36 in. at 45¢ yard

WHITE VOILE, fine sheer quality for ladies' and children's dresses and blouses; 38 inch at 50¢ yard

VICTORIA LAWN, good quality; 40 inch, 35¢ and 45¢

VAL LACES, so much used as dress trimmings, cream or white; ½ to 1 inch wide, at 5¢ to 10¢ yard

COLORED EMBROIDERY EDGING for trimming cotton dresses; shades of helio, white, peach, pink and Nile; at, per yard 18¢

Hardware

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP—TAKE A COLEMAN CAMP STOVE WITH YOU



No extras to buy—everything you need built into the stove: your pump, your oven, your wind baffle, your fuel tank—all included in one complete unit. It's a miniature kitchen range, and its fuel is common motor gasoline. Drop in and let us show you this wonderful little stove.

.22 RIFLES, each \$5.95, \$7.95, \$8.00 and \$29.75
.22 CARTRIDGES, per box 25¢

SPOON BAITS FLY HOOKS BASS-ORENOS

We have just opened up a shipment of **BRETRY WARE**

consisting of hanging flower pots, bulb bowls, jardiniere and vases in very attractive shapes and colorings. You will find in this assortment just what you have been looking for for your plants.

FLOWER POTS HANGING WIRE BASKETS

DID YOU EVER SEE OUR 55¢, 65¢ and 80¢

TABLES OF CROCKERY?

There are some good buys on these tables in tea pots, jugs, bowls, scallops, bakers, syrup jugs, casseroles and stew pots.

SCREEN DOORS

A good light door, pinned corners, at \$2.50
Green Door, 1½ inch thick, mortised corners, at \$3.40
Varnished Door, 1½ inch thick, well braced and all joints mortised, at \$4.00

Pure Irish Damask Table Linens

Brown's "Shamrock" Pure Irish Damask Table Linen, in Chrysanthemum, rose, scroll or shamrock designs.

72x72 inches \$5.85 and \$6.85

72x90 inches \$7.85 and \$8.85

Linen Napkins to match above cloths, doz. \$6.85, \$9.85

Bleached Damask Table Linen in floral design; 72 inch, per yard \$2.25 and \$2.50

Bleached Mercerized Tabling, good quality for household use; 54 inch, per yard 95¢

PROFESSIONAL

C. F. CARSWELL, B.A.,
Barrister and Solicitor.
Offices in Room 1, News Block.
Red Deer, Alberta.

DENTISTRY

DR. J. B. LONG
Dental Surgeon.

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Opposite Ford Garage
First Street S.

EXAMINER'S REVIEW OF
PROVINCIAL MARKETS

Calgary, Thursday, June 4, 1925.

Cattle—Prices holding about steady on the Calgary market. Choice heavy steers, \$6.00 to \$6.75; choice light, \$5.50 to \$6.00; good, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; common, \$4 to \$4.50. Choice heifers selling somewhat stronger at \$5.50 to \$6.00, with a few going to \$6.50; more, good, \$5 to \$5.50. Choice cows not selling as well and prices are from \$4.50 to \$5.00, with a few going to \$5.50; more, good, \$4 to \$4.50; common, \$3 to \$3.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2. Choice bulls are selling from \$3 to \$3.50, while medium ones make from \$1.50 to \$1.75; canners from \$1.25 up. Choice light calves, \$6.50 to \$8, with an odd one or two at \$5.00 and \$9; common kinds from \$3.50 to \$5.50. Stockers, Feeders—Offerings of light feeders are scarce, but those that are put on the market bring \$4.50; stock steers \$3 to \$4.50; stock heifers \$2 to \$3; stock cows \$2 to \$3.50, with a few going to \$4. Beef—The Edmonton market was inclined to be quiet, due to lighter receipts at all the offerings however, especially grain fed cattle, were readily cleaned up at prices which were high in spots. Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$7.75, which is an increase in price of about 25c; choice light, \$7.75 to \$7.75; good, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$4 to \$5. Choice heifers \$6 to \$6.25; good, \$5.50 to \$6. Choice cows \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$4 to \$4.50. Choice veal calves \$7 to \$8; common \$4 to \$5. Stockers, Feeders—Offerings fairly freely on the market. Quotations are \$2 to \$5; stock steers \$2.75 to \$3.10; stock heifers \$2 to \$3.50; stock cows \$2 to \$2.50.

Hogs—No change has taken place in the prices which are being paid for the Calgary market. Wednesday's quotations were \$11, with a 10 per cent premium being paid for bacon; today's prices are \$11. Edmonton market is inclined to be weaker, thick smooths selling at \$10.75, with a 10 per cent premium being paid for bacon.

Sheep—Most of the sheepmen are too busy taking care of the young lambs to market any sheep. Receipts at both the Edmonton and Calgary yards during the past week have been too light to establish a market.

Grain—The valuable rains that have been received during the past week in the three western provinces have made the outlook for a good crop very bright. It has caused a decline in the price of grain in the Winnipeg market, as prices there have been on the down side for the last few days.

Butter—Cream—Cheese—Dairy Butters—Prices are not being quoted as high this week as they have previously, due to the increase in production that is being received by the local men. Creamery Butters—Prices while still holding at the same level, are not expected to do so much longer.

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FROM THE POETS

FAREWELL BUT WHENEVER

Thomas Moore

Farewell—But whenever you welcome
the hour
That awakens the night song of mirth
And the supply of light to the
Then think of the friend who once wel-
comed it, too.
And for forget his own griefs to be happy
with you.
His griefs may return, not a hope may
remain.

No glow that have brightened his
pathway of pain;
But he never will forget the shadow
of his enchantment around him while
lingering with you.

Let Fate do her worst, there are relics
of joy.
Bright dreams of the past, which she
cannot destroy:
Which come in the night time of sor-
row and care
And bring back the features that joy
used to wear.

Long, long, be my heart with such
memories filled!
Like the vase in which roses have
been distilled.

You may break, yet you may shatter,
the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang
round it still.

GOOD MORNING,
MADAME!

Isn't the travelling salesman
man? Whenever I hear his jaunty
step on the verandah, I get a distinct
thrill of anticipation, and I wonder at
the man. Creamery Butters—Prices
while still holding at the same level, are
not expected to do so much longer.

But the thing about him I admire
most is the sublime manner in which
he ignores the fact that women are
quite aware of two things to do in
their houses, and cannot always take
time to discuss the matter with the
husband. Also that most of them
have phones, and possess the ability
to reduce the household expenses in
order that they require in their business.

Yesterday I was the man with the
mop. (The mop, by the way, was too
short to wring with the one dexterous
twist our mothers taught us, and re-
quired three rather involved maneu-
vers in order to free it of water.)

The youth who sponsored it left me in
a very dejected, distinctly cool,
manner. He shook his sleek head sad-
ly over my announced intention of
volunteering him to mop the floor. He
said that he had a very high opinion of
his father's flannels so dear to the heart
of the conservative housewife.

Then there came the man with the
furniture polish. He had the advan-
tage of representing a good concern,
so he stepped right in and mopped
the dining room. With a flourish and
graceful gesture he whipped out an
immaculate handkerchief and polished
up one corner of the room. The effect
was dazzling—so much so, that it
took me the entire afternoon trying
to reduce the radiant gleam of the
room with the rest of my furniture!

The youth with the block of alum-
inum and the other equaled for clear-
ing silver showed me that I taxed his
creativity to the limit when I assured
him my mother had a new set of
silver. For years, with the exception that
she used her aluminum tea-bell instead
of the elaborate outfit he offered me.
I'm sure she would have openly
courted my word!

Ah, well, long may he pester us.
Perhaps we don't mind so much, after
all, for he has never so high praise as
I have him to have above you would
go a long way before you'd beat him
for thoroughness.

Which reminds me of a story. For-
give my springing such an old cliche
but here it is:
"One of the species under discussion,
in putting the momentous question to
the One and Only, asked it charac-
teristically, as follows:
"Loulou, the brand of love I offer you
is the most of the brand of love I offer
you in this line."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

He—"But don't you cook much more
for dinner than we use, darling?"
She—"Of course, silly! If I didn't,
how could I economize by making
left-over dishes?"

AND THEY CALL SUCH FELLOWS
"HELP!"

First Farmer—"How do you find
your new hired man, Erny?"
Second Farmer—"I look him in the
shade of the tree nearest his work."

TRUE TO LIFE

Artist—"This is my latest picture.
'Builders at work.' It's very realistic."
Friend—"But they're not at work!"
Artist—"Yes, that's the realism!"

EVOLUTION

To the Editor of The News:

So many half-truths and non-truths,
to say nothing of untruths, have been
expressed in recent letters to the
News, by "evolutionists" in the name
of evolution that it would never do
to let them all pass unchallenged.

The "evolution" is a "truth" in itself,
generally to be mislead into thinking
that we know as much about evolu-
tion as these letters would seem to
imply.

In his first letter, on May 13th, Mr.
L. H. H. states that the "theory of
evolution" is an attempt to explain
how our world or planet has developed,
not from separate acts of creation,
but by natural development, one species
from another.

Now this is not an accurate statement, as I
understand the matter. The evolution
is simply the theory that existing
species have developed from simpler
species. It is not an explanation
of the development as to how this
development has been brought about.
The explanation is as to a different
matter. When we come to the
explanation we meet such theories
as the theory of Natural Selection, associ-
ated with the name of Darwin, the
Mutation Theory of DeVries, and
the theory of the inheritance of
acquired characters, and theories of
evolution. There is only one theory
of evolution, and that is the theory
of evolution.

Another implied fallacy in the above
statement, especially when we
consider the time of the world
letter, is that the attempt to explain
the origin of species has been suc-
cessful. This is extremely misleading.
No attempt to show how life has de-
veloped on our planet has ever even
been made. It is a theory, and we
know now. And the writer goes on
to say that it is shown by fossils
that the existing species have de-
veloped from simpler species. Some
cases have been developed from
forms which did not exist in previous
ages, taking place in the development
of a changed environment. There may
be some truth in this as to the origin
of the development of life as it is
present at the present time.

It is impossible to do justice to
these two letters within the limits of
a brief statement. Practically every
sentence is more or less mislead-
ing. The writer is clearly not a
speaking of evolution, "of the survival
of the fittest," again leaving the
very serious question of the origin
of life and the origin of the species.
Darwin's doctrine of Natural
Selection are one and the same thing.
The origin of the species is the
"Survival of the Fittest" is only Dar-
win's guess as to the method of evolu-
tion. Lamarck has proved that the
method of evolution is not the method
of Lamarck's "Theory of Mutations."
At the present time, it happens that
the origin of the species is the origin
of the species, and they have to do
with the fact of evolution, but
the method of evolution is not the
method of Lamarck's "Theory of
Mutations." We can believe in evolu-
tion as a fact, but we cannot believe
in the method of Lamarck's "Theory
of Mutations." It is the method of
Lamarck's "Theory of Mutations."
It brings me to the central
question of this letter, the origin of
life and the origin of the species.
In evolution is an act of faith just
as our belief in God is an act of faith.
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of the species, and they have to do
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win's guess as to the method of evolu-
tion. Lamarck has proved that the
method of evolution is not the method
of Lamarck's "Theory of Mutations."
At the present time, it happens that
the origin of the species is the origin
of the species, and they have to do
with the fact of evolution, but
the method of evolution is not the
method of Lamarck's "Theory of
Mutations." We can believe in evolu-
tion as a fact, but we cannot believe
in the method of Lamarck's "Theory
of Mutations." It is the method of
Lamarck's "Theory of Mutations."

It is impossible to do justice to
these two letters within the limits of
a brief statement. Practically every
sentence is more or less mislead-
ing. The writer is clearly not a
speaking of evolution, "of the survival
of the fittest," again leaving the
very serious question of the origin
of life and the origin of the species.
Darwin's doctrine of Natural
Selection are one and the same thing.
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ST. LUKE'S SOCIAL CLUB
will hold a

[illegible]